NOW FOR THE INDIANA

TREMENDOUS BATTERY POWER AND

HEAVY ARMOR OF THE WAR SHIP. the Will Be a Coast Defender and a Fight ing Machine of the Best Sort Anywhere Anost—Three Tone of Projecties at a Single Discharge—To be Launched To-day

"Ships of the type of the Indiana, new under construction, are undoubtedly the most powerful element of protection that this country can possess. The main batteries of these ships, which form their most characteristic feature, throw at a single discharge a weight of projectiles of 6,800 pounds, or over three tons, with a total energy of 210,000 foot-tons; and the energy of the projectile from the 13inch gun is sufficient to perforate 22 inches o steel at a distance of one mile. Their secondary batteries, comprising sixteen U-pounder and four 1-pounders, discharge 330 projectiles per minute. In addition to her guns, each ship will have torpedo tubes so arranged as to give an all-round fire for the discharge of 18ch torpedoes, each of which is charged with 250 pounds of a powerful explosive."

Bo wrote Secretary Tracy in regard to the three coast-line battle ships, of which the first new takes to the water only four days before the close of his administration. In a report made shortly after they were begun, he de clared that "their equal as fighting ships does not exist at the present day." Being intended for coast-line defence, it was deemed unnecessary to emphasize coal endurance, as in the New York, the Olympia, and the Columbia, yet their radius of operation was to be 5,000 miles. In speed, also, the engines, which are to de-velop 8,000 norse power at the maximum. would reach their contract requirement by a sustained average of 15 knots and a maximum of 16.2 knots. But, as Secretary Tracy has said, "the first object of these vessels is to fight, and fighting machines they will be of the highest efficiency. These ships will never have occasion to run from a hostile fleet of equal or even slightly superior numbers. whatever the vessels of which that floet is composed. They are the first United States veesels, with the exception of those ironclads which the war compelled us to obtain in advance of other States, of which this fact could be asserted.

The general features of the Indiana, and of the contract made with the Cramps of Philadelphia for her construction, have recently been spoken of in these columns. As then stated, she is of 10,200 tons displacement, having a length of 848 feet, a breadth of 69%. and a mean draught of 24. The contract price for her hull and machinery is \$3,020,000. Of her machinery the following description was given by the Chief Constructor of the navy: The engines are twin screw, of the vertical, triple expansion, direct acting, inverted cylinder type, placed in water-tight compartments separated by bulkheads. The diameters of the cylinders are, high pressure 34% inches, intermediate 48 inches, low pressure 75 inches; stroke 42 inches. The condensers are of composition and sheet brass, each main condenser having a cooling surface of 6,353 square feet. The circulating pumps are centrifugal and independent. There are four double-ended and two single ended auxiliary steel bollers of the horizontal return fire-tube type. The main boilers will be about 15 feet outside diameter and 18 feet long, and the auxiliary single-ended boilers will be about 10 feet 2 inches diameter and 8% feet long, all constructed for a working pressure of 160 pounds per square inch. Fach double-ended boiler will have eight corru-gated furnace flues 3 feet internal diameter. The total heating surface of the main boilers is 17,460 square feet and grate surjace 552 square feet. The auxiliary boilers have a grate surface of 64 square feet and a heating surface of 1,937 s uare feet.

According to the same authority the vessel

According to the same authority the vessel is cut up forward, making a powerful ram bow, and doing away with excessive bow waves on account of the easier lines as obtained, as well as greatly adding to the manguaring power. There is a middle-line bulkhead of 12 and 10 pounds per foot, well stiffened herisontaily and vertically, between the two engine rooms and the fire room on each side. The vessel is divided into a great number of water-tight compartments by means of jongitudinal and transverse bulkheads of 10 and 12 pound plates. The decks are all plated over with plates not less than 12% pounds to the foot, and the main and superstructure decks are covered with three-inch deck planks.

There is to be an electric plant for lighting the vessel, werking the search lights, and supplying metors. The drainage system allows any compartment to be pumped out by hand or steam, and powerful pumps are so arranged as to utilize steam, if water enters the fire rooms below them. Yentilation is thoroughly provided for by large steam fans, and special arrangements will be made for the donker-boiler, dynamo, and hydraulic pumping rooms, and for removing the gases from coal bunkers.

The quarters are commodious, the Captain

oughly provided for by large steam fans, and special arrangements will be made for the donker-boiler, dynamo, and hydraulic pumping rooms, and for removing the gases from coal bunkers.

The quarters are commodious, the Captain having a large cabin and two staterooms with adjoining bathrooms, so that the Indiana could be used as an Admiral's flagship. There are sixteen wardroom staterooms, and the wardroom officers have a lavatory filled with tube and shower baths. Their messroom is lighted from above and well ventilated, and adjoining is a large pantry, well fitted up, and having a steam table for keeping food warm after it is brought from the galler. The junior officers have similar accommodations. On the forward berth deck is one large room that allows about 100 cubic feet of berthing space for every man in the drew, with wash basins and shower baths at the forward end. Elsewhere many other men can be berthed. The storerooms will stow provisions during three or four months for a crew greatly exceeding the one contemplated.

But it is the battery power and armor intended for the Indiana that must give her the most interest, and for a further description of these leatures Secretary Tracy may again be quoted. Of the battery power and armor intended for the Indiana that must give her the most interest, and for a further description of these leatures Secretary Tracy may again be quoted. Of the battery he declared, in the report already referred to, that "it is the heaviest and most effective in battle carried to-day by any ship affoat or projected, and its disposition is such as to make it tell with terrific effect. Above the sammered deck, eighty feet from the centre of the ship, rise two redoubts, enclosing the foundations of revolving turrets, within which are the four great 13-inch rifies eighteen feet above the water, and sweeping through a clear are of 270 degrees, forward and att and on both broadsides. Above the secondary battery consists of sixteen of pouter for a summary of the language of the proportion

forward, and rising from it is a military mast, carrying two tops for rapid fire and machine guns, the ammunition being sent to them inside the mast.

The armor of the Indiana has already been described in these columns, but in general it may be repeated that the water-line belt. 3 fleet above and in below the water-line, making 75 feet in total breadth, is of armor 18 inches thick. It extends along three-fourths of the spip, and turns in iorward and aft, where it sweeps around the base of the redoubts. These latter are 17 inches thick, and extend 35 feet above the main deck. They protect the turning gear of the turrets and the loading. The turrets have 17 inches of armor, at first planned to be inclined but now vertical. A former statement that they would have a horizontal thickness of 20 inches was based on the original plan, but, of course, the vertical armor would give them, instead, 17, as left stated. There are also heavy, under-water, sloping, protective decks while water-excluding material on the slopes of the decks, the protection of the coal bunkers, and the many water-tight compartments will assist in her invulnerability. The pow and stern above here protective deck could be shot away without endangering her safety. Secretary Tracy has taken a special price in the Indiana and her two mates—the Massachusetts, building by here side at Philadelphia, and the Oregon, building at san Francisco—because, as he has said, they were only acquiries, But he added that, "as designed, they challenge comparties on with the battle skips of the world. There are others in existence of greater size; none of greater power or efficiency." The Indiana will be a magnificent addition to the nay.

PLEASANT FOR MRS LAU'S LAWYER. She Makes Herealf as Interesting to Mim a. She Did to Domingo Rius,

Bertha Lau, the adventurees, who recently got herself "adopted" by Domingo Riuz, the enezulaen Consul-General, and succeeded in getting him accused of forgeries committed ment for her connection with that case when he was arrested for passing bad checks for small amounts. She pleaded guilty in the General Sessions of forging a check for \$27. which she passed on the Japanese Trading Company. Judge Martine sentenced her to

the penitentiary for two years.

John D. Townsend, whom she retained after she was sentenced, asked Judge Martine yesterday to allow her to withdraw her plea of guilty. In support of his motion he presented an affidavit from the woman to the effect that her former counsel. Lawyer Patrick McManus of Purdy & McManus, had induced her to plead guilty by representing to her that Judge Mar-tine had assured him that if she would plead guilty, and save the county the expense of a trial, sentence would be suspended. She also averred in the affidavit that McManus had obaverred in the affidavit that McManus had obtained possession of about all of her jewelry and other personal property.

Mr. Townsend said that he had a very elight acquaintance with Mrs. Lau, and acted entirely upon her representations. He desired expressly to say that he did not believe that there was any merit whatever in her claim that any conversation had occurred between Judge Martine and Lawyer McManus in regard to auspending sentence if she pleaded guilty. That, in his judgment, was manifestly abourd. As to the allegation that Lawyer McManus had obtained possession of her jewelry or other personal property, he was not prepared to maintain that Mr. McManus had received more than he was entitled to for his services.

pared to maintain that Mr. McManus had received more than he was entitled to for his services.

Assistant District Attornsy Davis, in opposing the motion said that he had full charge of the cases against Mrs. Lau. When she pleaded guilty three indictments were pending against her and other complaints had been received by the District Attorney. He had no doubt that Mr. McManus had acted conscientiously and honorably toward Mrs. Lau.

Lawyer McManus said that he would like to have an opportunity to answer Mrs. Lau's affidavit. He had given her. In his judgment, the best possible advice, which was to plead guilty. He had never made the representation she alleged. He had induced a number of persons togo to Judge Martine and plead for clemency. On the day she was arraigned for sentence a lady went up to the bench and interceded for her. Judge Martine told the lady distinctly that he would not suspend sentence, and that if Mrs. Lau was about to plead guilty under the impression that he would suspend sentence she had better not plead guilty but go to trial. The lady repeated this in the defendant's presence. presence. Purdy suggested that the motion be Lawyer Purdy suggested that the result of a trial granted. He fancied that the result of a trial would vindicate his partner's judgment. De-eision was reserved.

And His Nervousness Made the Sexton Feat

He Would Shoot Dr. John Hall, A black-whiskered stranger who sat in one of the rear pews at the Fifth avenue Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning, grew neryous when Dr. John Hall began to preach. He looked at his watch, muttered incomprehensible things, and attracted the attention of who happened to be in the same new with the stranger. She was so absorbed in the sermon that she falled to notice anything wrong until Sexton Burden suggested that she should

that she failed to notice anything wrong until Sexton Burden suggested that she should change ber seat. She did so, and an usher took her place by the stranger to be on hand if anything should happen.

But the stranger merely continued to look at his watch, then at the preacher, and to mutter things nobody could make out. Sexton Burden didn't sit in the pew himself with the stranger, as he saw a suspicious-looking protuberance at the back of his coat, and thought of the erank who came with a platoit two years ago and tried to shoot Dr. Hall. The stranger grew more restless and began to feel at the protuberance in his coat pocket in a way that sent a cold shiver down Sexton Burden's back. The sexton motioned to the usher to take the stranger out of the church. So the usher tapped the man on the shoulder and asked him to step ontside for a moment. The stranger looked surprised, but followed him into the vestibule. Before he had a chance to ask any questions, the man who had caused all the trouble drew a newspaper out of his pocket and the mysterious protuberance was explained.

"I wanted badly to look at that paper in church there," said the stranger, "but I didn't dare. I wanted to hear all that sarmoh, but I've got to catch the 12:30 train for Stamford and I don't know what time the next train goas. What page is that time table on, anyhow?"

Sexton Burden, who had come up when he saw the stranger produce a newspaper and not a pistol, found that he had something to attend to at the other end of the church. The usher was left alone to explain, but the stranger found there was no available train after 12:30, and burried down toward the Grand Central station without stopping to ask why the usher had called him out of the church.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

How They Are Going to Be Reorganized by

the Young Republican Club. The Young Republican Club in Brooklyn is now actively engaged in the work of reorganizing the disrupted elements in the party by forming associations on the election district lan, substantially the same as prevails in Philadelphia. The ultimate purpose of the projectors of the movement is to down Ernst Nathan and remove the control of the machinery of the party out of his hands. Mr. Nathan's management has proved disastrous. Yesterery of the party out of his hands. Mr. Nathan's management has proved disastrous. Yesterday the Provisional Committee of the Young Republican Club issued a proclamation to the they say, among other things:

"The plan that seems most in favor is what is known as the election district plan, which proposes to make the election district the unit of organization and also the unit of representation in nominating conventions. We favor this plan because it is in harmony with ous system of government, because it places the Republican voters in full control of the party organization and makes party leaders and party officials alike directly responsible to the people whom they represent.

"The committee above named by the club has been appointed as a "Provisional Republican District Organization Committee, for the purpose of enrolling such Republicans as lavor the above plan. If this meets your approval, please sign your name to the district roll sheet which will be presented to you. It is the intention of the Provisional Committee, after the enrollment is completed to arrange for the formation of a permanent committee having representatives from each ward, to perfect the new organization in every election district of the city and county."

Address from the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

Washington, Feb. 27 .- President Chauncey F. Black of the National Association of Demo ratic Clubs has issued an address, in which he says: "The object of this address is to urge the

Democratic people and those who united with them at the election in November last, to maintain, perfect, and extend the system of affiliated Democratic societies, whose recent service to the great cause was so conspicuous as to be known of all men, and which must, until the fruits of the late victory are gathered and garnered, be required to uphold the hands of our official representatives in the long and desperate stuggle with private interests which is still before them. A Democratic President and a Democratic Congress will need in the next four years more than ever before the support of a vigilant party and an aroused people, represented in a perfect organization, whose principlessand purposes are beyond any possible question. A miscarriage in the elections of 1814, that is to say, a fallure te return another large tariff reform majority, would be a calamity of crushing magnitude. Against it we can have no assurance except in a system of Democratic clubs, well organized, active, and aggressive, in every State and district where a contest is to be made, and their union in State and national associations." maintain, perfect, and extend the system o

Boston Goes to Chicago for Points.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Thirty members of the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives, who arrived in Chicage on Satur-day night to inspect the city's systems of rapid transit, visited the World's Fair grounds yesterday morning. They saw the Libby prison terday morning. They saw the Libby prison and the war museum in the siternoon, and President Gross entertained them at the Chicago fire evolorama last night. To-day they attended strictly to business. The committee favor the tunnel plan for Boston, and their surprise can be imagined when they learned that it took a trip from Boston to Chicago to find the deed of Boston Common. The original document, three feet square and written on parchment, is owned by C. F. Gunther, and the visitors have set an hour to examine it formorrow. This morning the delegation inspected the "L" road under the guidance of Presidont Barnard, and this affection they examined the La Salle and Washington street tunnels.

A BITTER PILL FOR THEM THE KANSAS POPULISTS CANNOT TAKE

Most of Their House, However, Will Jos

the Republicans To-morrow—They Won't Propose Any of Their Reform Measures and Will Ask for Nothing but Their Pay. TOPERA, Feb. 27.-It was expected that the twe Houses which have been contending for the supremacy during the past six weeks would be amalgamated into one body to-day but the anticipated event did not occur, and the hapy union has been again defeated. The Populists have been holding caucuses and appointing conference committees through-out the entire day, but have not yet agreed among themselves as to the plan by which they will join the Republican House. It has required considerable effort on the part of the conservative Populists to induce some of associates to yield, and it is probable that half a dozen of them will refuse Dunamore organization will undoubtedly close to-morrow, and nearly all the members take their places in the legal House as decided by the Supreme Court. If there were any other alternative the Populists would certainly adopt it, as a very bitter feeling is entertained teward the Republican organization. Some of the Populists have insisted upon returning to their constituents by forcing an immediate adjournment, leaving the State institutions unprovided for, and the general work of the session in a chaotic condition; but the better

essary appropriation bills and enacting other important laws. . One of the most rabid Populists is Secretary of State Osborne, who boars that at the next election the Canvassing Board will be in the hands of the new party and that the people will be heard. He has advised the Pop to adjourn without passing a bill and says:
"This fight has been, as any one can see

element of the party has decided to remain

and assist the Republicans in passing the nec-

a battle between the corporations and the people. For twenty-five years the people have not been able to get any legislation. For twenty-five years the corporations and money power have not asked for a single thing from the national Congress which they have not obtained. For 25 years the people, the tolling masses, have not asked a single law which has seen granted. Kansas was the scene of the first conflict for the liberation of the black slave, and Kansas is the first battle ground for the liberation of the toiling white masses

slave, and kansas is the first battle ground for the liberation of the toiling white masses. The battle of Bull Run was a temporary victory for the Confederates. Just so with the decision of this partisan Supreme Court. When the heats are again marshalled there will be no such thing as defeat."

The Populist Senators nearly all favor the recognition of the Republican House and are opposed to the scheme of adjournment to defeat the purposes of their opponents. Senator Landis says an adjournment would mean an extra session with the same crowd, the same dual house, the same old controversy intensified. "The wise thing for us to do is abide by the decision of the court, whether it is right or wrong, and avert bloodshed. The men who eat fire with every men! are the ones that advise adjournment. The Democratic party submitted to the decision of the tribunal in 1876 which had no shadow of jurisdiction in order to ward off a civil war. They lost nothing by it, and we will lose nothing by recognizing an unfair decision in the same way."

A Senate committee, composed of Senators

order to ward off a civil war. They lost nothing by it, and we will lose nothing by recognizing an unfair decision in the same way.

A Senate committee, composed of Senators Dennison, Landis, and Forsey, will prepare a resolution to be adopted to-morrow recognizing the authority of the Republican House, and providing that all measures which have passed the Senate shall be sent to that House passed the Senate shall be sent to that House and providing that all measures which have passed the Senate shall be sent to that House passed the Senate shall be sent to that House and providing that all measures which have passed the Senate shall be sent to that House and providing that all measures will contain an arraignment of the Supreme Court for its alleged usurpation of power.

The members of the Populist House who identify themselves with the Douglass House will not accept any committee chairmabe ships or legislative courtesies of any kind from their coponents, nor will they ask for any division of the offices in the House. They will merely take their seats and participate in the legislation of the rest of the seasion without making any attempte importance to the season without making any attempte importance to the call of the result of the reform measures they have been advocating excepting such as may meet with no coposition from the Republican House convened at o'clock this afternoon there was no response from the Populist members to the call of the roll. The resolution heretofore introduced providing for unseating members who failed to appear in the House by this time was taken up and a long discussion ensued, in which there was a division of sentiment as to the policy of unseating contumacious members who failed to appear in the discussion of sentiment as to the policy of unseating contumacious members who failed to appear in the discussion of sentiment as to the policy of unseating contumacious members would recognize the Douglass House. He took the floor and made a short address, in which the said:

an opinion of the probable time when his associates would recognize the Douglass House. He took the floor and made a short address, in which he said:

"I can only speak as an individual, and will not attempt to reflect the judgment of the Dunsmore House, which I still claim has a majority of the legally elected members of the iower branch of the Legislature. On the question you are now considering I have to say that you are at perfect liberty to vacate my sent as soon as you please, and in whatever way you please. I have no desire to disober the law. I bow to the Supreme Court decision. I expect to come in here and work with you if you do not declare my seat vacant before I have had reasonable time to act. I think we should get together and pass the appropriation bills, but of course, we cannot look for any legislation outside this winter. We will have to wait two years more, and want to assure you that at the next election we will proceed to wips the ground with your Republican machinery and your partisan Supreme Court. We propose to appeal from a packed jury to the higher tribunal of the people."

His remarks provoked laughter from the Republicans and applause from the Populist by standers, and seizing his hat Mr. Dougherty walked hastily from the hall. This was the only interesting incident of the short season, and the House adjourned to 10 o'clock bemorrow.

The Congress Apportionment Committee of

and the House adjourned to 10 occors gomorrow.

The Congress Apportionment Committee of the Senate has completed a bill for redistricting the State by which all the strong Republican counties are thrown into one district taking in the counties of Doniphan, Atchison, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Douglass, and Shawnee, and including the cities of Atchison, Leavenworth, Topeks, Lawrence, and Kanasa City, Kan, As the measure will now require the concurrence of the Republican House it is not probable that it will be passed. can House it is not probable that it will be passed.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Republican House to-day received the following communication from the town of Dan in Texas:

"Dran Sin: If any troops are needed to restore order up there let me hear from you. We will come 1,000 strong and help you out. We were once rebels ourselves and know how it goes. We can raise men here from Dan to Bershabee to help out your cause. The Santa Fé Railroad has lots of Iriends in these parts.

"Jim Bladbon, Ranger Captain."

The latest attempt of the Populists to wreak

"Fraternally.

"Jim Bladson, Ranger Captain."

The latest attempt of the Populists to wreak vengeance on the Supreme Court is to be made by the Election Committee of the Senate to uncover the election returns of 1850, which, it asserted, will show that Chief Justice Horton did not receive a majority of the votes cast at that election, and that the office of Chief Justice rightfully belongs to the Populist candidate. W. F. Wrightmire, a member of the committee, says:

"The work will be long and tedious, but we are convinced that Horton was never elected. The work will be taken up at once. We shall go back to the township returns, and not take the returns in the hands of the Secretary of State. From the evidence we already have in our possession we are confident we have a good case, and the matter will not be dropped until the returns of every county have been looked into."

The Populist Senators and Representatives are holding another caucus to-night on the matter of entering the liepublican House. The proposition is still meeting with strong opposition, but the majority sentiment is favorable to reorganizing and acting with the Republicans to-morrow.

Can't Mutlay on a Pilot Bont. Thomas Riley, Michael McDonald, Niels Olsen, and Samuel Thompson, the four sailors of the pilot boat Jesse Carll, who were arrested on Sunday because they refused to go on a second trip, were released yesterday, neither the Folice Justice nor Commissioner Shields finding any law under which to punish them, as they had signed no shipping articles. Pilot tirant declared that none of the men would get his wages.

"We'll libel the boat, then," said one of the men.

I leated a Trustee of the Tilden Trust. At the last meeting of the trustees of the Tilden Trust, held on Saturday, Lewis Cass Ledyard of the law firm of Carter & Ledyard, was elected a trustee, to fill the vacancy cre-ated by the death of Stephen & Walker. THE NEW YORK'S ENGINEERS

There is dissatisfaction among the memsociation of the United States over the grant-American line steamship New York who are not American citizens. George Uhler, President of the association, said yesterday: "On Feb. 18 John Walls and James Taylor, who held the rank of chief engineers on the City of New York, and William Miller and James Cowan, who held the rank of first assistant engineers on the same boat called on In-spector Barrett at the Federal building and applied for licenses for the same positions when the City of New York should become the New York. Inspector Barrett refused to grant the licenses on the ground that they were not American citizens and hence not entitled to licenses as officers on an American steamship. A few days later Inspector Barrett received a letter from Supervising Inspector-General Dumont at Washington enclosing a letter from Secretary of the Treasury Foster instructing the inspectors in New York to grant licenses to the englnears of the vessels that had been admitted to

tors in New York to grant licenses to the engineers of the vessels that had been admitted to registry under the enabling act. Acting under instructions from his superior. Inspector Barrett granted licenses to the engineers on the 21st.

"I protested to Collector Hendricks against the granting of the licenses. He said he had no jurisdiction in the matter. Then on Friday I went to Washington, and asked Secretary Foster to explain. He stated that he had taken into consideration the representations made by the swners of the vessel that it would not only be detrimental to their interests but dangerogs to place the machinery of the ships under the care of American engineers. In the second place he did not consider the engineers as officers. In the third place, as he interpreted the law—a mere declaration of intention was sufficient to entitle and guarantee all the rights of citizens."

Mr. Unler says that the association takes the view that only American citizens are, under the law, entitled to licenses, and further, that engineers are officers just as much as are the Captains of the ships. As to the danger of intrusting the charge of the New York's engines to Americans, he says this claim is absurd and that American engineers are as competent and skilful as any in the world.

Inspector Barrett said yesterday that when the four engineers came to him he refused to give them licenses because he did not consider them American citizens. He had always considered that engineers were officers, but in issuing the licenses he had merely obeyed Secretary Foster's order.

E. F. Wright of the American line said that his company had no correspondence with Secretary Foster on the subject of granting licenses to the engineers.

DISSENTIENT CHURCH MEMBERS.

Shall the Church be Re-creeted Between Bloomfield and Glen Ridge !

ORANGE, Feb. 27.-There are factions in Christ Episcopal Church, Bloomfield, of which the Rev. Edwin A. White is the rector. The trouble began about three years ago when the late Rev. Robert Carlin was rector. At that time a few of the church members who resided in Gien Ridge formed an organization called organization is now composed of nine families. numbering about sixty, reside in Bloomfield proper. Soon afterward, at a parish meeting, the Glen Ridge society petitioned to have the old church abandoned and a new one built midway between the two places. The meeting. it is said, was stormy, but the Glen Ridge element was outvoted. A year and a half ago the Rev. Mr. Carlin died

and Mr. White succeeded him. On the 11th of last January the church was burned to the ground. The fire was caused probably by a defective flue. Then the Glen Ridge society renewed its plea for a new church between the two places. A meeting of the vestry was held

renewed its plea for a new church between the two places. A meeting of the vestry was held and a majority approved the proposition. The opposition, however, say that that body is not properly constituted. They say one vestryman who voted for the change is not a pewholder, snother is to remove from the parish before April 1. A third is to leave within a few months, and of a fourth it is said that his business interests would have been injured by the defeat of the resolution.

The rector also, it is said, went to influential members of the congregation and solicited their approval of the plan on the ground that a majority of the parishoners were in favor of it and that it would be suicidal to oppose the Glen Hidge people. He also, it is said, threatened to resign if his wishes were not observed. Whatever the right view of the matter may be the men's guild in the church is practically dead, and the women's guild has declined one-half in numbers and interest. A half dozen families have given up their pews and have withdrawn from the church aiready, while many others are said to be contemplating such action as soon as the quarter ends on April 1. Rector White, it is said, has refused to call a parish meeting on the ground that it would create an onen war.

The site for the new church has been selected at Bloomfield and Park avenues. Westminater Chapel, which the parish engaged when the church was burned, was also burned a week later. A new parish, it is said, may be formed.

FUNERAL OF ARTHUR LEARY.

Many of His Business and Political Friends

at the Services in the Cathedral. Funeral services for Arthur Leary, who died at his home, 90 Fifth avenue, on Wednesday last, were held yesterday merning at 10 o'clock in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The big church was crowded with representatives of the business, political, and social classes in which Mr. Leary was prominent.
A committee of his associates in the direc-

tion of the National Park Bank, of which Mr. Leary was Vice-President, consisting of Charles Scribner. Richard Delafield, Edward A. Poor, Edward C. Hoyt, Francis A. Appleten nd George S. Hart, was present. Representatives of Tammany Hall, whose Treasurer Mr. Leary was for many years, the Emigrants' Saving Bank, the New York Mutual Insurance Company, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, the Municipal Gas Company, the Union and the Catholic clubs were also present.

The pall bearers were E K. Wright, John Jacob Astor. Stuyvesant Fish. J. B. Bleecker. Henry Meyer. Cornelius Vanderbitt. R. M. Galloway, John Sloane. Ward McAllister. James P. Kernochan, Fliedge T. Gerry. George R. Wetmore, Thes. F. Gilroy. William Watts Sherman. Judge George P. Andrews. Edward Cooper. George G. Williams, Herman Oelrichs, Richard T. Wilson, Peter Marie, Lispenard Stewart. Chauncey M. Depew. Charles Donohue, and J. J. Van Alen. These gentlemen formed the hollow square about the coffin, which was covered with lilles of the valley and violets, and advanced to the altar, followed by the mambers of the family.

High mass was celebrated by Vicar-General Farley, assisted by Fathers W. J. B. Daly and T. F. Newey. Cherubini's Requiem was sung by a quartet, assisted by the chancel and the Cathedral choirs. Fathers Lavelle. Spivester Malone of Brooklyn. McKinnen, and James Connolly were present in the chancel. After the ceremony the body was removed to the old to Patrick's Cathedral in Mott street, and put temporarily in the Leary family vault there.

Some of those present at the services were: Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. Mr. and Mrs. H. Meximen H. Mrs. Thums. H. Meximen Reposts. Mr. and Mrs. Thums. H. Meximen Repos Jacob Astor. Stuyvesant Fish, J. B. Bleecker. Some of those present at the services were:
Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. H.
Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard,
Mrs. Cornelina & Vannerbill, Mrs. Faran Stevens, Mr. and
Mrs. Etchana & Vannerbill, Mrs. Faran Stevens, Mr. and
Mrs. Etchana & Vannerbill, Mrs. Faran Stevens, Mrs. Etchana & Vannerbill, Mrs. F. Mrs. Etchana & Vannerbill, Mrs. Gelrich,
Mrs. and Mrs. Lindiey Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. De Lance,
Mrs. And Mrs. Joseph Marie, Mr. and Mrs. William
Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marie, Mr. and Mrs. William
Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marie, Mr. and Mrs. Carhart, Miss Mcallister, Mr. Stainey Mortimer, Mr. Hong,
Mrs. Chauceey M. Depey, Mrs. Heary Sloane, Mrs.
Richard T. Wilson, and Mr. Lorillard Spencer.

A Har Harbor Man Dies in the Street. A tall, good-looking man, with a gray beard and moustache, and about 55 years old, fell der 1 at Fifteenth street and Union square, West, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. From papers found on the body it is supposed that he was James M. Brown of Bar Harbor, Me. he was James M. Brown of Bar Harbor, Me.
There was a cheek book with the name on all
the studs and a certificate of the marriage of
James M. Brown to Sarah Stetson on Nov. 4.
1874. There was \$74.42 in one of the trousers
pockets. The seal of a Knight Templar was
attached to his watch chain. Among his
papers was a receipt for dues paid to the
Treasurer of the Montgomer; and St. Bernard
Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of Bath. Me.

For the Ald of the Inhabitants of Zante. An entertainment for the benefit of the suf ferers by the recent eathquakes in the island of Zante will be given in Chickering Hall on Friday evening. The principal feature will be an illustrated lecture in Greek and in English on ancient Sparta and Greek art by Solon J. Vlasto, President of the Greek Seclety Athena. The Maritime Exchange also solicits subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the inhabitants of Zanta.

MRS. AYER IN A MADHOUSE

A SHERIFF'S JURY TO TRY HER SAN-

ITY IN OPEN COURT. for Divorced Husband Makes the Applica-tion, Avowing that He Has No Claim on Mer Estate, but Proceeds for Her Sake, Harriet Hubbard Ayer, who obtained a divorce from Herbert C. Ayer of Chicago, and has since been making money as a manufacturer of tellet articles, was taken to Dr. Granger's sanitarium at Bronzville on Feb. 9 last by order of Judge McAdam of the Superior Court. The order was made on the certificates of Dra. William J. Morton and Graeme M.

Hammond that she is insane. On application of her former husband, Herbert C. Ayer, for an inquiry into her sanity. Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Dr. Matthew Chalmers and Lawyer John H. Judge commissioners, who will conduct such an inquiry before a Sheriff jury. In his petition Mr. Ayer says that he was

formerly Mrs. Ayer's husband and is the father of her two children, Hattle, wife of Allen L. Seymour of East Orange, and Margaret, who s at school at Stuttgart, Germany. He says her only other near relatives are her sisters Mrs. Julia R. Lockwood of Elizabeth, and Mrs. Mary Wetherell of Bedlow's Island. Mr. Ayer "I have and desire to have no interest in her

property. The application is made for the surpose of protecting, shielding, and guarding the name and reputation, as well as to secure that of their mother, whose fallings are entirely those resultant from and attributable to her mental condition and not to any want or lack of moral attributes, and it is solely for the protection of said daughters' names and repution as well as that of their mother."

Dr. William G. Granger, proprietor of the sanitarium. says that Mrs. Ayer was insane when he received her on Feb. 9 and that she has melancholia. With the 'petition of Mr. Ayer and affidavit of Dr. Granger is also submitted the application for her commitment made to Judge McAdam on Feb. 9 by Drs. Morton and Hammond. This proceeding under the statute is without any record in the court. her mental condition and not to any want or

made to Judge McAdam on Feb. 9 by Dra. Morton and Hammond. This proceeding under the statute is without any record in the court.

In the printed form filled out by these physicians they gave Mrs. Aver's age as 40 years. In answer to the question about the causes of her condition they say "overwork, morphine, and alcohol." In a subsequent answer they say, however, that they do not know that she has been addicted to morphine and alcohol of late. They say that the disease has probably been growing on her for several years, and that she is afflicted with gradually increasing melanchells. The symptoms, they pay, are:

"She hears voices talking and singing all the time. They are all about her and call her dreadful names. She said she wanted to die, and death would be a happy release from her persecution. She cried bitterly all the time, and asked repeatedly to see her daughter, whom she had publicly accused of attempting to murder her some time ago. When she saw her daughter she received her with every expression of endearment, begged her to protect her from the voices, became excitable, and cried and moaned. She is decidedly dejected, Her eyes are closed most of the time, her facial expression is one of acute misery and the tears flow constantly."

The first steps in the proceedings were taken by Dr. Morton. He said last night that about six months ago Herbert C. Ayer, the divorced husband of Mrs. Ayer, and her two daughters, Mrs. Seymour and Margaret Ayer, the latter a schooligir at Stutgart, asked him to attend Mrs. Ayer. He did so, He is an insanity specialist. For a time she seemed to improve, but after a time it seemed best to Dr. Morton and to the relatives that Mrs. Ayer be ut in some private institution where she would receive better care than at her cooms, at 305 Fifth avenue, over her place of business. Mr. Ayer desired to have this done, deeming it for the best interests of the children, for Mrs. Ayer's good name, and for her business interests.

Ayer's good name, and for her business interests.

Dr. Morton said he examined her on Feb. 8.
Then as required by law he called in a second physician. Dr. Hammond. They made affidavit that she was insane and subject to deep melanoholy. The next day, the 9th. Dr. Morton took her personally in a carriage to Dr. Granger's private asylum at Mount Vernon. She did not object to going there, he saidTin fact was gind to go. Dr. Morton said he believed Mr. Ayer was acting in the interests of his children and of Mrs. Ayer herself. He did not know whether counsel had been retained to represent Mrs. Ayer in the proceedings now pending. Lawyer Riephen H. Olin of Olin. Rives & Montgomery, who defended Mrs. Ayer in civil proceedings in 1889, said he had not been retained in the present proceedings.

said he had not been retained in the present proceedings.

Mra. Ayer is the daughter of Henry G. Hubbard of Chicago, his youngest child. She was graduated at the head of her class at the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Chicago, and at about the age of 10 years married Herbert C. Ayer. Her husband was a member of the firm of J.V. Ayer & Rona, iron merchants of Chicago and Youngstown. The firm failed about 1883, and Mr. Ayer went to Europe. One of the three children had died through exposure at the Chicago fire, Hattle and Margaret survived.

In 1886 she began suit for divorce from Ayer in the Chicago courts. He let the case go by default, and, she obtained the custody of Margaret. Hattle was of age.

In 1889 Ayer moved to amend the decree so that he should get the custody of Margaret. Mrs. Ayer had failen out with Bianche Willis Howard, novelist, in whose charge the girl then was at Stuttgart. Mr.

so that he should get the custody of Margaret. Mrs. Ayer had failen out with Blanche Willis Howard, novelist, in whose charge the girl then was at Stuttgart. Mr. Ayer alleged that his former wife was not a fit custodian of the child, as she was addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, morphine, and sulphonal, and that she would even take hair lotions for the alcohol in them. They reached a compromise on July 9, 1883, she agreeing to relinquish all claim to Margaret and to relieve Aver from any claim for alimony, and Judge Shepard of Chicago so ordered. Mrs. Ayer said then that she never had asked for alimony.

Cast on her own resources, before she brought suit for divorce, Mrs. Ayer arranged to sell bric. A-brac for Speyer & Co., where she said she had previously been a customer for many thousands of dollars in goods. She furnished houses artistically by contract, and is said to have performed this office for Lily Langtry's house on West Twenty-third street. Later she incorporated the Recamier Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of toilet articles. In May, 1886, she began a suit against her daughter Harriet, Harriet's husband, Allen Lewis Seymour, and his father, James M. Seymour, and for an accounting. The 500 shares she had pleiged as collatoral for a loan of \$50,000 when the Recamier Company was formed. This stock, she alleged, was under the control of James M. Seymour. The loan, she believed, had been nearly, if not entirely, paid off by accumulated profits. She had been ill a year before, and had gone to visit her daughter at Stuttgart. While she was away, Seymour, as she alleged, had the old stock certificate destroyed and a new one issued to his son's wife. The result of the action was the surrender of the stock by Harriet, the daughter, and on June 4 Mrs. Ayer got possession again of the Recamier business.

Places of Chicago Strikers.

Hiring Buffalo Switchmen to Take the BUFFALO, Feb. 27.-The union switchmen of this city are actively opposing the hiring of men here to fill the places of the Chicago strikers. The Boyd Detective Agency of De-troit have the contract for supplying new men to take the striker's places, and they have an agent here collecting all the non-union men agent here collecting all the non-union men willing to go to Chicago. A batch of these men left here on Saturday night, and another batch followed yesterday. A short time before the train started yesterday, a delegation of union switchmen waited on the Detroit agent at the depot and protested against his hiring men to nil strikers places. The agent replied that it was none of the delegation's business and a heated altereation ensued, one pugilistic union man threatening the agent with violence. It is believed there will be trouble if the agent continues his work here.

Kept Their Marriage Secret for Thirty-six Years.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.-The sale of a house and lot in Jeffersonville to-day brought to ight the fact that Martin Seibert and Rosin: chiffer had been man and wife for thirty-six Schiffer had been man and wife for thirty-six years, though they lived separate, and each had married again without applying for divorce. Selbert sold the land and in examining the deed the lawyer found it had been transferred to him and his wife. Resina Schiffer. Both Selbert and the woman admitted the fact and signed the deed together. Mrs. Schiffer then decided to apply for a divorce. She has been married five times, was a widow when she met Selbert, and is a widow now. Selbert married a Mrs. Vogel, who learned that he had a wife living and left him.

Mexico Will Abolish the Free Zone. PIEDBAS NEGRAS, Mex., Feb. 27,-The Mexican Government has definitely decided to abolish the free zone. This action will give general satisfaction along the Rio Grande border, as it is expected that it will result in the establishment of extensive manufacturing concerns and other industries on this side of the river. Under present restrictions, as an essential feature of zona libre regulations, articles manufactured within the zone on in-troduction into the interior have to pay the same duty as if imported from foreign coun-tries. general satisfaction along the Rio Grande

THE VICE-PRESIDENT HONORED.

ators at the Artington, WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-Vice-President Morton was honored to-night as none of his predeconors have been. The entire Senata without distinction of party, united in tendering him a complimentary dinner, and in bearing testimony to the admirable manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the upper chamber of Congress for the past four years. The banquet, which was held to the cautiful dining hall of the Arlington, was the heat that skill and taste could supply. The decorations were most effective, and the company as distinguished as could well be, inas much as hardly one Senator of prominence was absent. Among the other guests who participated in the proceedings were ex-Senators W. M. Evarts and T. W. Palmer, Gen. Alger, Mr. Frank Hatton, Mr. P. V. Degraw, Mr.

H. L. West, and Mr. H. C. Clarke.
Senator Manderson, President pro tem. of the Senate, was Chairman and toast master and his ready wit and graceful rhetoric never

orators were fully equal to the occasion. The guest of the evening, Vice-President Morton, responded as follows:

There are events in the life of every man that stand out with such promisence, and make such imprint the such that the such is the such and volume of my brain, unmixed with baser matter."

Four years ago I came, through the suffrages of the citizens of this great republic, to the high place, the main duty of which is to preside over the deliberative body, recognized as the highest in the world, of which you the representatives of forty-four sovereign States, forming one powerful nation, are members. I brought to the position very limited experience and but little the sufference of Mr. Morton closed by a graceful allusion to the retiring President, of whom he said:

In a few days there will pass to private life the man whe won distinction as a soldler in the period of war and lasting renewn as a civilian in time of pascs. A patrictic citizes, a safe counsellor, a therough states inau, a wise ruler, the name of Benjamin Harrison will shine trighter with the light that comes with every massing year.

IN MEMORY OF BISHOP BROOKS. Services Under the Auspices of the Clerical

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Services in memory f the late Bishop Brooks were held to-day in Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. where for years he labored as pastor and friend of the congregation.

The services were held at the instance of the Clerical Brotherhood, and were arranged for by the Rev. D. William N. McVickar, the Rev. by the Rev. D. William N. McVickar, the Rev. Dr. Hodge, and the Rev. T. W. Davidson, a committee appointed by the Brotherhood. Within the chancel rail there were mourning emblems, and the upright chandellers were also draped in black. There was a large audience present, including clergymen of all denominations. Bishop Whitaker presided, and the prayers and lessons were read by the Rev. Dr. McVickar. Addresses were made by Blahop Clarke of Rhode Island, the Rev. H. C. McCook. D. D., of Tabernade Presbyterian Church, the Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., of the First Baptist Church. Bishop Whitaker, and the Rev. Dr. McVickar.

The Sloanes' Big Carpet Mills, MALDEN, Mass., Feb. 27 .- A controlling interest in the Cechrane Carpet Works of this city has been purchased by a New York and Philadelphia syndicate backed by the Sloanea, the big carpet dealers of New York. The new manager of the mills here will be James Dun-lap of Philadelphia. Mr. John Cochrane still ratains an interest in the concern.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Sun rises.... 6 85 | Sun sets.... 5 52 | Meon sets... 5 51 BIGH WATER-THIS DAY Sandy Hook. 5 28 | Gov. Island. 5 56 | Hell Gate. 7 45

Aprived Monnay, Feb. 27.

Fe City of Alexandria, Holman, Vera Crus.

Fe Francisco, Jenkins, Hull.

Fe La Gascogne, Franguel, Havre,

He Moravia, Winckler, Hamburg.

He Oberloon, Duchesne, Marseille.

He Granje Nassau, 'anderest, Faramaribe.

He Hamburg He Hamburg.

He Hamburg Arrived-Monnay, Peb. 27.

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

ARRIVED DUY.

BS McCarel, from New York, at Lisbon.

Be Taurio, from New York, at Liverpool.

BE Strick from New York, at Liverpool.

BE Strick from New York at Antique Strick.

BE Alisenborn, from New York, at Baltimore.

BE Alisenborn, from New York, at Baltimore.

BE City of Bigmingham, from New York, at Savannah,

BE Westernland, Weyer, from New York, at Giralter.

BE Ems, Reimkasten, from New York, at Giralter.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS Es Ludgate Hill, from London for New York.

SCTGOUNG ATEAMSHIPS. Solf To-merrou.

70. 200 P. M.

12:00 M.

12:00 M.

12:00 M.

11:00 P. M.

11:00 A. M. Soordland, Antwerp......

INCOMING STRANSHIPS.

.Liverpool., ObdamRotterdam.... Due Saturday, March 4. Dut Sunday, March 5. La Bretague

FURNITURE.

Our spring stock is new coming in, and at lowe prices than ever. We have turned over a new leaf.

WE WILL NOT ALLOW OURSELVES TO BE UNDERSOLD. Goods manufactured by us fully guaranteed

NO SHODDY UPHOLSTERING. Come and see our new goods; no trouble to show

PRICES WILL SURPRISE YOU. BUY DIRECT AND SAVE MONEY.

THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE, DEGRAAF & TAYLOR CO.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING. 47 AND 40 WEST 14TH ST.

CUT DOWN BY A FERRYBOAT.

THE REVENUE CUTTER WASHINGTON SINKS OFF THE BATTERY.

Her Passengers Climb Aboard the Ferryboat

-The Cutter's Pilot Says Nhe Rud the
Right of Way-Loss of an Intelligent Cat. The revenue cutter Washington, which has done service in the bay since "before the war," was cut down off the Battery yesterday morning by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's ferryboat Annex No. 3, and sank to the bottom at the Barge Office slip a few minutes afterward. The Washington had just started for Quarantine at 7:30 o'clock in charge of Pilot John Brown McMath. She earried Boarding Officer W. B. Styles. Special Officer Thomas Brown, seven staff customs officers, four passengers with passes to meet friends on steamers in Quarantine and a crew of eight men. Pilot McMath, who is known on the water front as Jack Brown, tells this story of the accidents "As we ran out from the Barge Office slip I saw the Annex No. 3 coming around the Bat-

tery from Brooklyn, running fast and close to the sea wall, as the Annex boats always do. I was on her starboard side, and gave one whistle, which she answered with one signal, and, having the right of way. I went ahead. The Annex did not slew up or turn out, and came down on me, striking me full amidships on the port side, her iron rudder striking us like a battering ram, and her prow shaving off our rail and crashing into our house. The shock nearly keeled us over, and threw every one on board off his feet. All our passengers stepped on the overhang of the Annex which was resting on our deck, and I yelled to

snock nearly keeled us over, and these every ens on board off his feet. All our passengers stepped on the overhang of the Annex which was rosting on our deck, and I yelled to her pilot to back off and let me get back to our allip. She backed off with difficulty, her prow being afoul of our wreckage. I turned and made the slip, where the Washington sank before the crew could save even their clothes. Every man of my crew stood to his post until the water of the bay was awash in the cabin."

Boarding Officer Styles said:

"We were bound down the bay for our usual customs work. I was eating breakfast in the ward room of the cutter when a creat came that threw me and my chair into a corner, with the table and its supply of coffee, oatmeal mush and milk on top of me. I got out from under my breakfast, externally applied, rushed on deck, and stepped on the prow of the Annex. I saw that If we had not been struck by her we would have been struck by a railroad barge bound the other way. Those Annex boats have been laying for us all winter, and I hope No. I is satisfied now that she has cut us down. We had the right of way, and the Annex should have slowed up for us. Those boats are a constant danger to every craft that has to use any of the Battery landings. They shave right along the sea wall and give nothing else a chance. Recently, on complaint of Commodore Erben, Commondant of the Navy Yard, the pilot of Annex No. 5 was fined and suspended for a month for not answering the signal of the Commodore's steam launch."

Inspector Tom Brown was in the forward cabin. The shook threw him down, and a heavy deck fell on his ankle, breaking it. His was the only serious injury, but every one on board was more or leas excatched and bruised. When he was mean intelligent black car, which lived in the Washington's fire room. When he was a week litten he was resoud from an untimely death by a lireman, and he received the hospitalities of the fire room. Observing that his resoure was laways engaged in passing coal from the bunkers to t

Suicide of a Night Watchman.

Jacob Eitel, a night watchman employed by chumann & Ettenger, lithographers, at 411 Pearl street, committed suicide early yesterdar morning by hanging himself to a beam in the storage room of the place. Foliceman Ring of the Oak street station has met him every morning for a year past and chatted with him, but yesterday the watchman was not on hand, Ring was wondering what had become of him when John Murphy, the elevator boy, came along. Murphy went straight to the storage room, and a minute later the policeman heard him scream. Running in, Ring found Eitel hanging to a beam dead.

Business Motices.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrop
has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of
MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TENTRING with PERFECT SUCCESS, It SOOTHES the CHILD,
SOFTENS THE GUME, ALLAYS ALL, FAIN, CURE,
WIND COLIQ and is the BRST ERMEDY FOR DIAKRHGCA. Sold by DRUGGISTS in every part of the
world. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

Mobert Elemero has provoked a deal of adverse criticism, but its readers all agree that the best cure focushs and colds is Adamson's Botanic Cough Bal-sam. Trial bottles, 10 cents. Large bottles, 85 cents.

A Luxury for Tourists, DR, LYON'S TOOTH POWDER, in metal boxes, with atent measuring tube. Neat and portable. 25 ois. "Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a ver-able cure for billiousness, constipation, indigestion."

ARROLI,-At her residence, 489 West 84th st. Mrs. J. A. Carrell. Funeral Wednesday, 1st inst., at 2 P. M. Dublin pepers please copy. CO Y I.E.—On Dec. 19, 1882, Christopher Coyle, in his

Funeral will take place from 82 Greenwich et., at 8 P. M. Burial at Calvary Cemetery, Tuesday, Feb. 28. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Dublin papers please copy. ECKERT.—At her residence, 66 Evergreen place,

East Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 25, Mary Poarce, wife of William H. Eckert. Funeral services will be held at the house, Wednesday, March 1, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience

FEENEY.-On Feb. 27, after a few days' sickness John T., beloved husband of Jennie Feeney, aged

85 years.
Funeral from 85 6th av., Wednesday, at 2 P. M.
FOUNTAIN,—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 27, 1698.
E. A. Fonntain, in the 64th year of his age.
Belatives and friends of the family and members of the Haymakers' Lodge, Knights of Honor, and the Washington Heights and Algonquin Gun Clubs are layited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, Montgomery av., Eingsbridge, New York, on Wednesday, March 1, at 8 o'clock P. M. Inter-

ment private.

PRENCH.—On Sunday, Feb. 26, at Tuxedo, K. Y., of heart failure. Francis Ormend French, son of the late Benjamin Brown French of Washington, B. C. Funeral services will be held at 7 Fast Gist st., New York, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 11 A.M. Interment at Washington, D. C. Washington, D. C. papers

McCOHMACK,-On Feb. 26, 1898, at the Vander bilt House, Clifton, Staten Island, Margaret, wife of Thomas McCormack. Funeral will take place from her late residence on

Wednesday, March 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. Chicago and Milwaukee papers please copy. TURNURE.—On Saturday, Feb. 25. Jane Redfield. wife of Lawrence Turnure. Puneral services at Grace Church on Tuesday morn. ing. Feb. 28 at 10 o'clock.

Special Motices.

BROWN'S HOUSENGED PANACES, THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER FOR INTENAL AND EXTERNAL USE Cures Crands, Colle, Colds, and all pana. 25c. a bothe. SIFEPLESHNESS, Indigestion, and Pain are herrors that PARKER'S GINGRE TONIC will abute. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAN aids the bair growin.

New Bublications.

"HOW NATURE CURES": Disease Overcome by Diet: Showing that every one eats too much bread and starch foods. A 72-page part phiet, in paper, 25c. 41h pages, in cioth, 25 d. Booksellers, news stands and STILLNAN & CO., 1 50s Broadway.

40° - Warren's "10,000 a Year," "Physician's Diary," "Frank Faricigh." FRATT, 1550th av.